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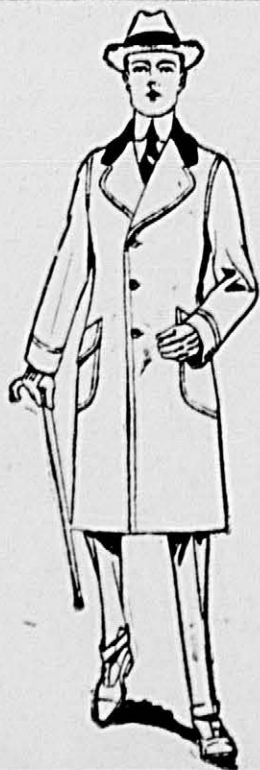
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## COMPETITION IS NOW UNDER WAY

First Day's Trials Bring Out  
Good Results.

### GOULD IS SOME RUNNER

Turns in the Lowest Time in Potato Race Over Big Field.

The first division of the Wicksteed gymnastic competition was held yesterday afternoon. There was a record field of competitors, no less than sixteen students going through yesterday's programme.

The first event was the parallel bars, in which there were five set movements and two voluntaries. The results of steady practice were well shown in the manner in which the movements were executed, though at times some of the competitors appeared a trifle nervous. The gymnastic dancing was the second event. Some of the work taken in the regular gym. class was gone over, after which a number of strange movements were given, i.e., dance steps that had not been given in the class work. It was here that a great many men had trouble. Several of them, however, did remarkably well. The potato race was also held, and some excellent times were recorded, the fastest being W. S. Gould, Sci. '18, who by the way is undoubtedly one of McGill's fastest men on the indoor track. His time of 44 1-5 seconds for this event is certainly hard to beat. Fitzgerald sprang a surprise by covering the distance in 44 3-5, while the two next fastest were Anderson and Copeland, each with 45 2-5 seconds.

In totalling up yesterday's points, it is found that some men did well in one event, but fell down in another, with the result that the aggregate shows a very close race for first place in all three divisions. It is customary not to announce any results until the competition is over, and this is to be followed again this year. However, the points made in the potato race are given below:

#### Silver Medal Competition.

	Secs.	Pts.
Klein .....	45.4	85.5
Lowry .....	46.1	84.5

#### Bronze Medal Competition.

	Secs.	Pts.
Aggiman .....	47.2	81.5
Gould .....	44.1	89.5
Henderson .....	46.2	84
McGreer .....	47	82.5
Scott .....	46.2	84
Wagner .....	48.3	78.5
Weibel .....	47.4	80.5

#### First-Year Competition—Dr. Harvey's Trophy.

	Secs.	Pts.
Anderson .....	45.2	86.5
Bishop .....	47	82.5
Copeland .....	45.2	86.5
Fitzgerald .....	44.3	88.5
Usher .....	46.3	83.5
Wiggs .....	46.2	84
Woolward .....	47.4	80.5

The balance of the competition is to be held on Saturday next at 4.30, when the following events will be held: Horse, low horizontal bar and gymnastic drill.

## CANDIDATES TO SPEAK.

Arts Undergraduates' Smoker This Evening at the Union.

A very fine programme for this evening's smoker has been arranged by the committee in charge, and an interesting time is promised to those who attend.

Dean Moyse has consented to attend and will read a piece of his own selection.

The committee have obtained the services of Osborne, the celebrated comedian.

The members of the class of Arts '18 who are going to the front will be presented by their fellow-students with class-pins.

The choicest blend of tobaccos, cigarettes and cigars, as well as refreshments, will be supplied gratis.

The nominees for the president of the Students' Council and Track Club have expressed their willingness to attend and make a few remarks.

Mr. P. A. G. Clark, the president-elect of the Arts Undergraduates' Society, will be introduced and will favor the gathering with a few remarks.

The Mandolin Club have pledged their unanimous support.

## ONE OF LAST AT GALLIPOLI

Lieut. Lavell H. Leeson, '15,  
Writes of His Experiences  
With Turks.

Lieut. Lavell H. Leeson, Med. '15, was one of four officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who formed the rear guard in the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula. In a letter received he briefly describes his experiences.

"I am at Mudros (an island in the Aegean Sea), safe and sound after the ordeal through which we passed on the peninsula at Cape Helles," he writes. "I was one of four officers to form the rear guard in the evacuation. To say the least and make it mild we had a rough time of it. The evacuation was finally accomplished on the night of January 8, and the morning of the 9th. We stayed in the camp until 1 o'clock in the morning, then went to the beach and set up a dressing station. We boarded a hospital lighter with our patients at 8 o'clock, waiting at the pier until the troops were all off an hour later.

"The shore magazine was blown up after the men had embarked, and our lighter got struck by flying fragments of stone and shells, and we were covered with showers of mud and earth, only a few of our men being wounded, luckily. We were the last to leave the Cape.

"When our lighter got out to the hospital ship such a sea was running that it was found impossible to transfer our wounded, and so we had to stand by until daylight when we were towed to Imbro and landed. The night was frosty and cold, and we shivered with the damp and the water spraying over the sides."

## TENNIS CAPTAIN QUITS COLLEGE

W. E. Davis, California tennis star and foremost member of the University of Pennsylvania tennis team, has withdrawn from college and left for New York, where he will sail for France to join the French ambulance service at the front.

## GERMANS BOMB THE RED CROSS

No. 6 Field Ambulance Singled Out for Hun Attack.

### MUCH ACTIVITY IN AIR

Pte. Oliver S. Craik, '18, Says Shells Fall Uncomfortably Near Hospital.

The lot of a Red Cross man on the firing line is certainly not without danger, as is shown by the experiences of Pte. Oliver S. Craik, Arts '18, No. 6 Field Ambulance, C.E.F., who left No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) to get nearer the front. In a letter just received at the Congregational College, where Pte. Craik was a student, he relates how the hospital operated by the Ambulance, although two and a half miles behind the firing line, was subjected in one day to bombardments from both land and air, fortunately without any casualties being sustained. Pte. Craik writes:

"I have had quite a time since leaving the old Congregational College last spring. Bale has told you all about our life at Dannes-Camier, near Boulogne, with No. 3 (McGill), I suppose. We had a fine summer, lots of hard work. First, putting up big Indian marquee tents, then looking after wounded soldiers, and lots of play, too,—baseball, football and glorious sea-bathing.

"That was too far from the front, and I was trying to get away, from the time I came to France until the time I did finally make a break. I was on the point of transferring to the artillery, but was disappointed at the last moment. Then a chance came to go up the line to the A.D.M.S., Second Canadian Division, and I jumped for it. I got a good berth with No. 6 Field Ambulance. We are running a small hospital about two and a half miles behind the lines in the lee of a hill, which gives us a good deal of protection from shells. It has been so long since any have dropped dangerously near that quite a feeling of security has taken hold of us. This, for me at least, was rather rudely shaken yesterday by two shells, which landed rather close. Of course, they were not meant for us, but for some of the big guns near us. But these big beggars don't pick out their victims with very nice discrimination, but usually explode, even if they do happen to fall amongst a bunch of Red Cross men. A little village about one kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) from here was shelled yesterday, too, and a civilian and some soldiers were wounded. Yesterday morning three German planes crossed our lines, and owing to the thick weather succeeded in escaping our fire. They dropped about half a dozen bombs and then beat it. They were trying to destroy one of our engineering schemes near here. This is the third time they have tried and failed.

### Duties of the Red Cross.

"I have been up to the trenches on several occasions. We have an advanced dressing station about a mile behind the lines and a dressing dug-out in the trenches. Every two weeks a party of twelve goes up to man these two places. Then you have all

(Continued on Page 3.)

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## WOUNDED IN A DOZEN PLACES AND HIS LIFE DESPAIRED OF, THIS FRENCH OFFICER IS NOW WALKING ABOUT ON CRUTCHES

A stirring story of his experiences in the Battle of Champagne in September last is given by L. Crosnier, sous-officier in the French Army, in a letter just received by Prof. Ramsay Traquair, of the Department of Architecture. M. Crosnier was given up as lost by the French surgeons because of the gravity of his injuries, but has by now recuperated to so great an extent as to be able to make his way about on crutches. He has been a patient at the Hospital Garibaldi, Champs Elysees, Paris. M. Crosnier has been decorated for his gallant part in the battle, and hopes to be enabled to return to the fighting line.

M. Crosnier's letter reads in part: "You ask me to give you several details. Well, I shall gladly do so, although the recollections I bear are very sad ones, since out of fifty men that I had with me forty-one have been killed or wounded, myself one of the latter.

"It was, as you know, at that famous attack in Champagne. For four whole days we were in an inferno. On the 29th of September my regiment was ordered to march to the attack. I received instructions to attack a trench with my platoon at the point

of the bayonet by taking it by surprise from the flank, while the rest of the corps covered it with rifle fire from the front.

"Rain fell in torrents. From eleven to two o'clock in the afternoon, we forced our way through the mud to reach this cursed trench in the face of the shells and bullets which fell as the rain itself. At four o'clock in the morning we were about 150 metres away from it, when a shell fell right in our midst, killing and wounding 82, of whom 42 were part of the 50 which I commanded. It was a moment of panic; at last, though wounded myself, I succeeded in rallying my men together to continue the attack, because I did not think myself wounded so seriously. I then advanced a distance of perhaps fifty metres, when my strength gave way because of two wounds which penetrated the front of my helmet and mutilated the right side of my face. I sustained a hemorrhage and lost two to three litres of blood. In addition to that my two hands were seriously injured by half a dozen other wounds, and my right foot fractured, with several other injuries in the leg. Like the others, I fell, and several hours later, with the aid of two comrades, I dragged myself to the first dressing station, where I

received first aid. During all this time both the shells and rain were falling incessantly. About fifty metres away a shell fell on another dressing station, killing the physician and three dressers.

"On account of the number of the wounded it was difficult to be transported and to be treated, so that we were compelled to remain on the ground during a portion of the day. Finally two men agreed to carry me to the ambulance, but it was nine kilometres away, and there were no stretchers. The poor devils then carried me on their backs, but at the end of three kilometres we were compelled to halt and wait, they being exhausted with fatigue and I with pain.

"Finally after several hours stretchers-bearers came and carried me to the ambulance, whence I made my way three days later to Paris. During this time the gangrene made its way into my foot, and they were on the point of amputating my foot when the surgeon, thinking me lost anyway, simply performed an operation to alleviate my sufferings. I hovered between life and death for a period of twelve days, and finally grew better. I am now starting to walk on crutches, but not too much, because the wound has not yet closed."

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# McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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## For Whom?

The last weeks of a college session always bring with them a certain excitement, which centres around the various men who have been nominated as candidates for office during the ensuing year. Naturally there enters into the mind of every student the question, "For whom shall I cast my vote?" The answer sometimes comes just as naturally, yet often without any real consideration. It is, indeed, almost a truism to state that in all elections, of whatever nature they may be, there is much second-hand thinking on the merits of the candidates. But if there is to be a real vote polled anywhere, it must perforce be the result of mature personal consideration. Yet in political life, in municipal affairs, there is to-day abundant evidence to prove that there is a great deal yet to be desired from the individual, for in his unintelligent voting lies all the germs of the corrupt and careless administration so marked in many public offices.

Now, while there are no such severe consequences arising out of a University ballot, there is yet necessity for careful thought in choosing the right individual for the right position. Undergraduates, therefore, must lay aside predilections which are apart from the question at issue and weigh up the merits of each candidate, not as a man, or a friend, but as the individual for the office. The general situation of affairs, the duties required, the responsibilities attached to the position, must be viewed, and the candidates, as it were, fitted into each and measured. Considered in this way the question of voting becomes no light or easy matter.

This year especially, when the University is suffering a continual depletion of its ranks, the seriousness of elections becomes only the more acute. After all, it is the duty of those who remain at the University during the present crisis to do whatever they can to uphold the name of McGill as firmly as ever. Since there are fewer undergraduates, this responsibility is proportionately heavier. The McGill students and graduates who are at the front are looking to those who now compose the student body of the University and are saying to them in effect, "We are doing our bit here; see to it that you do all you can to pass on to your successors a McGill that will continue to stand for the noblest and best in Canada." This the student can accomplish most successfully by voting for the man whom they honestly think can give the most effective aid in this direction.

## Editorial Note

The following extract from the Minnesota Daily speaks of the departure of the old type of "college schoolmaster" and the arrival of a new specimen, which is a sort of glorified student himself, only differing in his excess of knowledge. This type, which meets the student on an equal footing, however, and condescends to regard the undergraduate as an ordinary human being, humbly thirsty for knowledge, is not as common as is desirable. There is still an unfortunate distance of intellectual approach between the professor and his students, which it seems difficult to bridge.

"The era of the university schoolmaster is about over. That petty tyrant who ruled his little kingdom with beetling brow and hand of steel is at least obsolescent. What few academic autocrats remain we keep as specimens of an almost extinct species. Their whimsies are amusing and their crochets remind us continually of the deliverance we have found. Like Ulysses, we have passed through many perils.

"More and more our universities are becoming co-operative societies where we may work together in a bond of sympathetic understanding. This is the ideal that Walter de Merton had in mind when he founded that intellectual brotherhood, the first modern college."

## HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY

Exam. Included Corporation Finance, and Was Well Attended.

The examination in connection with the special course of lectures delivered during the past session on "Higher Accountancy and Corporation Finance," was held in the Arts Building on Wednesday evening. The examination is not a compulsory one, but seventeen sat. These gentlemen, who are all in business, found it somewhat hard to sit down to the old-time exam. idea, but they plodded through the questions and found plenty to do in the three hours allowed to answer the nineteen questions set by the lecturer, David S. Kerr, C.A.

The attendance during the session was very satisfactory, and the open discussions after each lecture proved most valuable.

## PRINCETON WINS.

Highest honors in the intercollegiate singing contest, which was held in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Saturday evening, were awarded to the singers of Princeton University. More than two thousand persons were present at the competition, which was participated in by five other colleges, namely, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Pennsylvania State and Dartmouth.

This is the first year that Princeton has sent its singers to the competition, which is an annual affair. Lambert Heyniger, the leader of the Princeton clubs, led the entire body of singers in a grand finale with a silver baton that had been awarded to Princeton as a prize for the quality of their singing in the selected number. Dartmouth won the highest honors last year.

## BISHOPS ENDORSE HONOR LEAGUE OF CANADA; STEEPLEJACK WOODS' NEW VENTURE A SUCCESS

### PLAN TO SAVE CONVICTS FROM RETURNING TO THE OLD LIFE

Himself Once a Convict and Successful in Fight Against the World, Woods Has Established at 115 Milton Street a Home to Attend to Needs of Men Who Have Served Time — The Honor League as an Organization the Only One of its Kind — Mr. Woods and Two Other Graduates Furnish Funds for Maintenance of the Institution.

McGill men will remember that about a year ago Thomas O. Woods, a steeplejack of international reputation, was engaged in installing wireless apparatus on the chimney of the power house in rear of the Arts Building. Steeplejack Woods showed his mettle in carrying out this and other tasks in which he was called upon to face difficulties by which many another man would have been dismayed. He is now carrying on a work of no less difficulty, and in which he has ample scope for his powers. This is the Honor League of Canada, with headquarters at 115 Milton street, founded to "give the convict a fighting chance."

The Honor League is an establishment where a man is welcomed and cared for upon leaving prison, and where he can find ready help and genuine Christian sympathy until he gets a footing, and finds a position that will enable him to stand alone. The most beautiful thing about the starting of this League of Honor of Canada is gleaned from Mr. Woods' own story, and as a Daily reporter sat in the office of the home at 115 Milton street, and listened to the recital of all that he had passed through, it was hard to believe that he had but part of one year's schooling in his life. Mr. Woods gives one the impression of being a sharp, shrewd, knowing man, but here is his story briefly, put in as near as possible the vernacular used:

"Arrived in Montreal after being released from prison; with him were the mother and his son of three years of age; as he emerged from the railroad station he had just ten cents in his pockets; this was his entire capital. Very few men could look upon the bright side of life as he did, but, as he says, 'he was fortified and strengthened by the knowledge that his heavenly Father would look after him.' Imagine if you can a man, burdened with the responsibility of caring for two others, coming to a strange city, the possessor of the insignificant sum of ten cents, and 'dressed in a cheap suit of clothes that proclaims to every detective the fact that the wearer has just been released from prison.' After a thorough search he finds a job with a transfer company at \$1.29 a day, fourteen hours a day, and seven days a week, handling baggage; at the end of two weeks he was compelled to give it up on account of lack of nourishment, for with three in a family, and rent, etc., to pay, some one of the three had to go hungry, and in this instance it was not the mother or the baby. Again to use his own words, 'he lived from day to day by doing odd jobs here and there.' This state of affairs continued till his creditors began to bother him, 'for I had not made enough to keep out of debt.' In October, 1913, I resolved within myself that if society would not help me and

give me a chance, I would make one for myself. So, borrowing five dollars, which made seven, as I had managed to let Mother save two dollars in the six months, I started in business for myself, and the business, the Woods Steeplejack Company, is going to-day. Instead of becoming bitter and cantankerous owing to the rough time he had, he just trusted in his God and dug in. His first thought when his business began to prosper, for not many men in Montreal then nor at the present care to work on chimneys and church steeples from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high; his first thought was to help other men coming out of prison, in order that they might not suffer as he did, and he was able to give many such men a lift in a small way. In February, 1914, he married again, 'having found the right woman, and I knew it'; and at once they both turned their home into a refuge for men coming from prison. This went on till August, 1914, when the war came on, and, as he puts it, 'I went to the wall, as did many another man in a small business at that period. All the profits from my business had been spent carrying on the good work. I kept nothing for the proverbial rainy day. Then my troubles started all over again. From August to December, 1914, I went through eleven lawsuits and five seizures, but, through trusting that great and Divine Friend of friends and playing the game square I have not lost one stick. I was able to pay all and to meet my obligations one way or another, and to-day my credit is better than it ever was.' One thing must be duly emphasized, and that is characteristic of this man all through since his change of heart: he thinks of others before thinking of himself. As an illustration of this when his business was prospering, he took out an insurance policy of forty-five hundred dollars on his life, for his work being of a dangerous and hazardous sort, he wished to leave his wife and boy to be protected in case of serious accident to himself. Yet the time came when he was face to face with the fact that he must either cease caring for ex-convicts or give up paying premiums on his insurance. It was a hard position to place a man in, for he loved his wife and baby, and he was aware that at his occupation an accident might be expected any time, and a sudden drop from such heights meant death. His heart was in the work for the poor unfortunates who had to face the world friendless and penniless. The outcome of it was he surrendered the insurance policy on his life. In March, 1915, Woods' means permitted him to open up a home for released prisoners. He visited Bordeaux Jail with one of the chaplains, and informed the inmates 'that after they were released, if there were any among them who were sick of the old way of living, and who wanted to be on the level and be square they would find friends to help

them and a snug harbor of refuge at 115 Milton street, Montreal.' Did any accept this invitation? Let the records for the first eight months' work from July 5th, 1915, to February 15th, 1916, tell the story:

Admitted to the Home . . . 63  
Outside cases helped . . . 22  
Total . . . . . 85  
Of this number 18 enlisted and went to the front. Some are among the killed and wounded.

Admitted to Home . . . . . 63  
Outside cases helped . . . . . 22  
At present at Home . . . . . 5  
Re-committals . . . . . 8  
Suicide . . . . . 1  
Sent to friends . . . . . 53

It is worthy of special note that but eight went back to the old ways in the eight months the Home has been in existence. This is of a surety a good record for the Home. Whether this work is worth while may be gleaned from a perusal of the records of individuals who have passed through and are now graduated out into the world.

A word now as to how this work is going to be carried on in the future. Realizing that the demands upon the generous public are very great on account of the war, Superintendent Woods called into consultation two men, graduates of the Home, and the result of that conference is that these three men, each at the head of a separate department, have set out to earn enough money to carry on the work. Mr. Woods is to work at his steeplejack trade, and all the money over and above his actual household expenses will go into the Home. One of the others is at the head of the industrial branch, and will try by the gathering of old paper, rubbers, bottles, etc., to create revenue to be turned back into the Home work. The other member has assumed the management of a Circular and Sample Distribution Company, and will try to induce the merchants to give them the contracts for the distribution of all circulars, advertising pamphlets, etc.

The Honor League has been nearly commended by both Rt. Rev. Bishop Farthing and Most Rev. Archbishop Bruchesi to the support of the citizens of Montreal. Others who have endorsed the movement and are giving it their assistance are: Dr. John T. Finnie, M.L.A.; Rev. Archdeacon Patterson-Smyth, Thos. J. Drummond, Rev. Robert Johnston, J. David Fraser, Rev. C. A. Williams, S. D. Joubert, P. Taggart Smyth.

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The Honor League Home is open to the public every day from 2 to 4 p.m.

## DEMONSTRATION IN COATING METALS

The Operation is Carried Out by What is Termed a Pistol.

At a meeting of the Montreal Metallurgical Association held on Wednesday evening, March 8, in the Chemistry Building, Mr. T. S. Worthington, of the Metals Coating Company of Canada, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on the Schopp metal spray process.

After the lecture the audience adjourned to the metallurgical laboratory where Mr. Worthington demonstrated the process of coating various substances by a metallic spray of copper, zinc, brass or other metals.

The operation was carried out by what is termed a pistol. The wire of the copper or other metal to be employed is fed into the back of the apparatus by gearing operated by a turbine; the wire is fed through a high temperature flame of acetylene and oxygen, and the melted metal is caught up, atomized and projected against the object to be coated by means of a blast of high-pressure air. The process can be used for a large number of purposes, such as the protection of metals from corrosion. A large audience attended the lecture, and very much enjoyed the demonstration.

## LECTURE ON SUBMARINES.

Dr. Howard T. Barnes, director of the Macdonald Physics Building, gave his interesting lecture on submarines before the Montreal Women's Club at the Physics Building last evening. The lecture was one of a course of instructive lectures being given by the Women's Club.

It's not in the cities we've burned that we take pride, But in that humankind Germans deride.

WALT MASON, P.P.C.L.I.

## MILITARY WORK AT YALE PRAISED

Major-General Wood Says it is Valuable in Spreading Information.

Major General Leonard Wood has sent a word of praise to Yale through the Yale News on the University's effort to do its part in the matter of preparing young men for military service, and he commends the building of the Yale armory for the training of undergraduates. Work on the armory will begin this month. The armory will be built near the Bowl, and the funds for its erection have been given by the graduates of the university.

Yale now has a battalion of four batteries of 462 men, as well as an aviation corps of thirty men. "The military work which Yale has done," said General Wood, and is now doing, is going to be of the greatest value in building up an adequate military establishment and in disseminating sound information which will tend to create a more intelligent appreciation of the country's military needs among the mass of our people. "I am delighted to learn that plans are completed for the new Yale armory. I have been much interested in the completion of this building, realizing its importance in carrying on the military work which Yale has taken up with such fine enthusiasm."

## SOLDIERS' RETURN MARKS NEW EPOCH

Influence of These Men Who Are Now Fighting for Continued Freedom.

"I write this article as one who has long believed, and now believes more than ever, that nothing can save our society from death except an internal reform so drastic as to deserve the name of a revolution. . . . There are to-day thousands upon thousands of poor men fighting for freedom abroad who have a right to have their say in any fight for freedom at home. The return of these men will make an entirely new world, a new epoch in English history.

"It will be the end of what I may call the gentry's monopoly of militarism. There has hung about all our modern industrialism an impression that only a man of the employing class could really ride a horse, or know the right end of a gun, or even travel in a foreign country. It will be simply impossible to adopt this tone of superiority towards men covered with the scars of Landreies and Neuve Chappelle.

"It is true that their repatriation will probably precipitate an economic crisis in the matter of payment and employment; but lamentable as this may be, it will be all the more likely to take the shape of a vehement demand for reform. It will be terrible for all of us that there should be starving men; but it will not be less terrible for the rich that they should be starving heroes.

"On these grounds alone I am in favor of patience, of accepting exceptional restraints on labor, of stamping and branding them as exceptional, and of insisting only on equally exceptional restraints on capital. If the trade unions drop their rules, the employers ought to drop their profits. I have never seen even an attempt at any rational answer to that.

"If we are wise, we shall be off with the old war before we are on with the new. Any factious misunderstanding at this moment may give to capitalism precisely the one precious thing that it has never had yet. For it must be remembered that industrial capitalism almost alone among historic types of power, has no idealistic sanction or symbol. . . .

"Therefore my serious advice to all those who hope for social justice is, in this particularly military problem, as positive, though as temporary, as the problem itself is—my advice to them is to be above suspicion. It is to do everything they can for their country, and dare their enemies to say afterwards that they were unprofitable servants. It is to endure while the war lasts, and cease to endure when the war ceases. And let any who have misused them hear in the bells that are rung for peace a new noise of alarm."

that two or three could bring to bear on any gardening undertaking would be worth the combine.

## College Course Useful.

Many colleges now give short courses in agricultural work. And any woman going into the work will do well to take a course of this kind. Of course, a course of this kind need not be taken for a degree. It can be taken without credit, simply for the value of the knowledge obtained.

One member of the farm, for instance, with a taste for business, could take a course in packing, storing, book-keeping, green-house construction and fruit preserving. Another could study flower growing under glass.

Many women have really earned a good living in this way, a most delightful way. Once there was a well-to-do woman whose husband kept up a greenhouse for her pleasure. One

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IMPERIAL

TO-DAY

Charlotte Walker

IN

The Trail of the

Lonesome Pine

Imperial Orchestra and Organ.

autumn he told her he could not

afford to run the green-house any

longer. She asked him to let her run

the green-house and sell its flowers

to see if she could make it pay. And

she tried for that winter, coming out

a little ahead of all expenses. She

raised violets and was so near a big

city market that she had no difficulty

in disposing of them. The second

season she made a really good income

above expenses — the first she had

had a good many expenses for new

apparatus and equipment.



## CLOSER UNION OF 'VARSITIES

Plea Made by A. L. Carr in Edinburgh Student Paper.

### A FEW EXAMPLES GIVEN

Calls Attention to the Interest Shown in Overseas Dominions and the Future.

A plea for closer union between Canadian universities and those of the Motherland is made in the current issue of "The Student," University of Edinburgh, by A. L. Carr. The article reads:

In these days when the subjects of the King, from every part of his Empire, are rubbing shoulders with one another in trench warfare for one common cause against a ruthless enemy, and when the subject of Imperialism is much to the front, one naturally turns with a new interest to the overseas Dominions and asks what is the nature of their resources, the stage of their development, the part they are likely to play in the future, and a thousand other questions which rise out of these.

I do not propose to discuss in any way these questions in connection with so great and weighty a subject as Imperialism, but rather to state a few facts about the largest of these Dominions—Canada. To say that Canada is the largest is not to imply that she has been more self-sacrificing in the Empire's cause than her sister dominions. Alike they have shown their sincere devotion and proud allegiance to their common sovereign. What they have done all the world knows. It is true, though, that if the Dominions had wished to hold themselves aloof from entering upon the present struggle, Canada, geographically situated as she is, and protected on the south by a powerful and friendly nation of the same blood, would have had a better pretext to offer, and one which she could have well used to save her conscience. But not so Canada! There is too much still of the good old British traditions and sense of right and wrong to allow that Dominion to slumber when might is trying to usurp the throne of right.

Before the war Canada had been more or less obscured by her great and powerful neighbor to the south. To call her people—devoted subjects as they are of the King—Americans (American in the popular use of the term), was only wounding their pride and humiliating their sensibilities—much more so now. But while their ideals and sense of British loyalty rebel against their being called other than Canadians, still the most friendly and peaceable relations exist between them and their big neighbor. Last year saw the celebration of a century of peace between these two countries; and, during that one hundred years, their international boundary line of over 3,000 miles in length saw neither picket, fort nor mounted gun—an example of which the world's history has no parallel.

In area Canada is larger than the United States and Alaska by nearly 112,000 square miles, but in population can claim numerically only one-twelfth of that of the latter—8,000,000 is her total. In area Canada is one-third of that of the British Empire, and is eighteen times larger than Germany. If Canada could be pivoted upon her eastern seaboard, it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the northern part of France, the whole of Germany, and a considerable part of European Russia. Halifax, her eastern city, is 1,000 miles nearer London, England, than it is to Victoria, her western city on the Pacific coast.

While this immense area is yet thinly populated, Canada will be, and in fact is fast becoming a friendly and wholesome rival of her southern neighbor in manufacturing industries, agriculture, in trade and commerce, and also in higher education. Indeed, she has made, and is making, rapid strides in education, and will soon be universally respected in that aspect of her life as already she is in others. She claims now to have ten universities, all of which are giving unstintingly of their students in the present defence of the Empire, and she also boasts of possessing the largest university (Toronto)—in number of students—in the British Empire.

Each province in Canada has absolute control of its own educational system, and the local Government's first and chief concern is always in regard to its schools, with the result that a careful and well-directed system is being developed in each province. For example, when in 1905 two new provinces—Alberta and Saskatchewan—were created, one of the first acts of legislation was for each of these provinces to establish a university and provide for the erection of primary and preparatory schools. Inside of two years each saw the inception of a university in its midst, and few places of learning can compare in the rapid growth which these two institutions experienced in the few years that have since elapsed. For example, Alberta, now with over two thousand primary and preparatory schools, opened its provincial university in the autumn of 1908, with an enrollment of 35 students, under

the able administration of President H. M. Tory, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., and a staff of four professors. The autumn of 1914, in spite of war conditions, saw an attendance of nearly five hundred students, and a staff—increased tenfold—in scholarship equal to that of any other institution similar in kind on the American continent. Had the war not come upon us, the students to-day would number nearly a thousand.

The beginnings of the University of Alberta compare favorably with the birth of the world-famous University of Edinburgh, which began its first session in 1583, under ecclesiastical control with between fifty and sixty students, and with the principal as sole instructor; and which is described as having reached a total of between five and six hundred students in 1768.

The future of such a university as the University of Alberta augurs well, when one considers that it is drawing its students from a population of only five hundred thousand, in a province (Alberta) which, if as thickly populated as Scotland, would contain over forty millions.

Around that university are centred two theological colleges, one Methodist, the other Presbyterian. The latter began its first session in the autumn of 1911, under the principalship of Rev. S. W. Dyde, LL.D., D.D., and three professors, with an enrollment of ten students, while its fifth session, 1915, saw an enrollment of forty-eight students and some two dozen extramural.

Robertson College, so-called, is a memorial in name to the late Rev. James Robertson, D.D.—a son of Scotland—who was for several years, in the early days of western Canada, superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions in all that vast country stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. He is known to all Canadian Presbyterians and many others as "the great superintendent." Men trained in the Old Country universities have done much in laying the foundation for higher education in Canada, and those trained in Scottish universities have taken a large share. Every Canadian university is enriched by men, Scottish trained, who in many cases hold the highest seat. President Falconer, of Toronto University, Canadian born, received his final education at the University of Edinburgh. The late Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Canadian born, who, as a statesman and educator, has left the stamp of his great personality on Canadian life, received his latter training in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The present principal of Queen's, as well as Principal Peterson (a Scotsman) of McGill University, Montreal, are also both University of Edinburgh trained men. Space here would fail to tell of others like these, heirs of all that is best and noblest in Scottish tradition and ancestry, who have taken and are taking a worthy share in the expanding life of the British Dominion of Canada, which is only beginning to feel its strength of potential greatness, and its resources of unlimited power.

We hear and talk much these days of Imperial unity. Closer relations in trade and commerce are sure to follow in the wake of the war, but such relationship, valuable as it may be, does not reach the root and foundation of abiding friendship and Imperial unity. What is drawing the Mother Country and the overseas dominions so closely together at the present moment is not the prospect of preferential trade and commerce—such bonds are only the incidental results of passing events, and on occasion may be broken in a day—but rather it is the common heart-beat, the commingled feeling of a common joy and sorrow, of a common faith and courage, of a common faith and hope; it is the drawing out of the best steps in all our natures, thus producing a harmonious note in defence of the highest values known to the world. Such is the secret of a lasting friendship, and these bonds of unity are to be maintained and strengthened largely through inter-university relations where spirit in a unique way meets spirit. Already Canada, as well as the other dominions, has in this particular a golden link with the Mother Country in the nature of the Rhodes Scholarship bequest. Every year young men leave Canada as Rhodes scholars to study for three years at Oxford. Measure if you can the value of the radiating influence of these young men as they return to Canada year after year to throw into the life of that Dominion their ideals and their spirit bred and nurtured in the environment of Oxford, and in the associations of the great men of the old land. The late Cecil Rhodes, no mere dreamer he! The secret of a true Imperialism was clear to him.

With the passing of the German academic ascendancy, how invaluable it would be to the life and future of our Empire if a closer union could be effected between the Canadian universities and other old universities of the Motherland, and particularly with the ancient and renowned University of Edinburgh, which has already cast its broad upon the waters with good results in contributing to the development of Canadian life.

### JOINS NEW BATTALION.

Capt. Bateman, who left Winnipeg with the 28th Battalion, and who is now in the trenches in France, is to be recalled to accept a senior command in the 196th University Battalion, a double company of which is being recruited in Winnipeg. Captain Bateman, before enlisting, was a professor in the University of Saskatchewan. He will likely become one of the majors of the University Battalion.

## AMATEUR CODE IS AMENDED

I.A.A.A.A. of America Met and Decided Changes in Code

### RULE NOT DEBATED

University of Pittsburgh Refused Admittance to the I.A.A.A.A. of America.

In every respect, delegates to the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America upheld the recommendations which the report of the Executive Committee presented at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday, the most important matter being the adoption of the wide sweeping amendment to the amateur rule drawn up by the Advisory Committee, which acts jointly with the executive body. There was no discussion on this all important question. Copies of the proposed rule had long ago been mailed to the representatives of the various colleges, the provisions of the rule had been thoroughly digested, and every delegate came prepared to merely cast his vote in favor of the amendment.

The clauses of the new amateur rule were so thoroughly discussed and clarified at the general sport congress in New York early this winter that there is no need of repeating them. In short, they define more clearly than ever before what an amateur athlete is, make provisions for competition between professionals and amateurs under certain conditions, outline all acts that may disbar an athlete from amateur competition and for the first time provide for the return of a disqualified athlete to the amateur fold.

There were only two matters throughout the proceedings that had to come to a vote. One was the question of admitting the University of Pittsburgh to membership, and the other was the proposal advanced by Dartmouth and Massachusetts "Tech" to increase the membership of the Executive Committee from four to six. Pittsburgh, as the committee had recommended, was turned down. J. Miller, representing the college, made a strong plea for the West Pennsylvania Institution, insisting that scholastic requirements were not so lax at Pittsburgh as had been painted. He admitted, however, that the college openly sanctioned summer baseball, and in defence stated that many other big colleges, although they did not go on record as favoring it, permitted the practice to prevail among the students without investigating conditions. When it came to a vote Pittsburgh's plea failed by 12 to 3, Columbia, Cornell, N.Y.U., Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, Fordham, Syracuse, Harvard, M.I.T., Brown and Michigan voting against admission, and Pennsylvania, Penn State and C.C.N.Y. in favor of it.

The question of enlarging the Executive Committee from four members to six just barely passed by the required two-thirds majority, the vote being 10 to 5. The amendment had come up at a special meeting of the association last fall at Boston, and on that occasion had been beaten. Since then, however, the smaller colleges had contended that with the committee limited to four members, usually chosen from the big universities, they did not get proper representation or recognition.

Leland Stanford University, of California, which had R. Lindley Murray present as delegate, was admitted by a unanimous vote, while Franklin and Marshall was declared to have forfeited its membership for not having been represented at the intercollegiate meet for two years. At the same time it was announced that four colleges—Bowdoin, Georgetown, College of the City of New York and Lafayette—had been fined \$25 each under the rule that requires every university to hold an annual indoor meet.

### Harvard Gets Title Games.

Another swing of the pendulum that annually describes an arc between Philadelphia and Boston brought the next intercollegiate outdoor championship games to Harvard. Pennsylvania was the only other bidder, but the latter's bid was merely a standing one to take the meet should Harvard by any chance turn it down, Syracuse, for the first time in many years, was not heard from.

The treasurer's report showed that the intercollegiate championships at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, last year were conducted at a profit of \$3,134.53, but that the indoor meet was \$1,500 short of covering expenses. The treasury balance to date is \$1,281. Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Yale and Princeton, which were the only colleges to be represented by more than ten men at the last outdoor championships, are the only ones to share in the dividends of the profits for the year.

Fifteen of the twenty-three colleges in the association were represented, as follows: Loring P. Jones, of C.C.N.Y.; C. M. Heydecker, of Columbia; F. E. Starrett, of Brown; P. F. Sanborn, of Cornell; Roger F. Evans, of Dartmouth; F. J. Furbach, of Fordham; F. P. Clement, of Harvard; T. Bunce, of Lafayette; N. E. Tourtelotte, of M.I.T.; J. W. Finkenstaedt, of Michigan; G. G. Brown, of N.Y.U.; H. M. Smith, of Penn State; D. M. Lake, of Princeton; G. H. Kimber, of Syracuse; C. W. B. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and A. H. Bunker, of Yale.

## P. LAFONTAINE PASSES AWAY

Member of Arts '15 Two Years, But Went to Paris to Finish.

The death occurred on Wednesday of Charles Paul Lafontaine, son of Judge Lafontaine, of the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Lafontaine was a member of the class '15 for two years, but decided to finish his studies in Paris. He received his degree of B.A. from St. Mary's College and took a three-years' course in law at Laval University. From Laval he came to McGill, but owing to ill-health it was necessary for him to discontinue his studies here and went to Paris to recuperate his health and to finish his studies. For a time he seemed to be improving, but ten days ago his father received a cablegram stating that the brilliant young student was dying. Yesterday Judge Lafontaine received notice of his son's death.

The late Mr. Lafontaine was well liked and admired by his fellow-students, and the report of his death came as a shock to his many friends. A brother of the late Mr. Lafontaine holds a commission in the 163rd. Deceased was connected with the legal firm of Fleet, Falconer, Phelan & Dovey. It is undecided whether the body will be brought to Montreal or buried in Paris.

## P. A. G. CLARK, PRES. ARTS UNDERGRAD.

Was Previously a Student at the University of Liverpool.

Peter A. G. Clark, Arts '17, has been elected President of the Arts Undergraduates Society by acclamation. Nominations for this office closed at twelve o'clock yesterday, two being received, T. Stephens Allan, Arts '17, withdrew from the contest.

P. A. G. Clark, the new president, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and studied at the University of Liverpool before coming to McGill. He is taking an Honors course in English and Classics. Mr. Clark has filled the office of vice-president of the Arts Undergraduates' Society since last fall. He is also secretary of the Literary and Debating Society, and a new editor of the McGill Daily. Mr. Clark holds a seat on the editorial board of the 1917 Annual.

The inauguration of the President will take place on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, at a meeting of the Society.

### "LIT." EXECUTIVE MEETING

A meeting of the executive of the "Lit." will be held in Strathcona Hall at 6 o'clock. Very important business is to be discussed.

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Results of Third Year Posted by Faculty of Law Yesterday.

The following results were posted in the Faculty of Law yesterday:

#### Third Year.

Class I—Vineberg.  
Class II—Budyk; Brals and Girouard, equal.  
Class III—Beauchamp and Coughlin and Vautelot, equal; Jacobs; Phaneuf; Griffith; Charbonneau and Rellly, equal; Lovell and Shulman and Cameron and Levinson, equal.

### TO STUDY ANGLO-AMERICAN LAW

Kanzo Takayanagi, who is a professor of law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, has been given leave of absence for the purpose of studying Anglo-American law, and is now engaged in a three-years' course at Harvard Law School.

Sidents; C. M. Heydecker, of Columbia, treasurer, and George G. Brown, of N.Y.U., secretary, while the Executive Committee was named as follows: Paul F. Sanborn, of Cornell; F. P. Clement, of Harvard; N. E. Tourtelotte, of M.I.T.; F. E. Starrett, of Brown; Caspar W. B. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, and A. H. Bunker, of Yale.

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## LIEUT. BULL SENDS THANKS

McGill Man, Now Wounded, Crossed to France with Draft.

### COL. MEIGHEN PROMOTED

News of Other McGill Men Who Are on Active Service Overseas.

Written evidently just before he was recently wounded comes a letter to the secretary of the Science Undergraduates' Society from Lieut. W. E. Bull, Sci. '15, serving in France with the Canadian Engineers. Lieut. Bull says: "Will you please convey my thanks to the members of the Science Undergrad. for the parcel of Christmas things which I received a few days ago, and which has evidently followed me from place to place. I have now been out here for about six weeks, and came out with a draft of officers, among whom were a good many McGill men, namely: Maurice Pope, Silver Cassels, Norman Scott, Murray Robertson and Curzon Morrow, who are all attached to different field companies. I have not seen anything of my old company (the First Universities Company), but expect I will run into some of them before long."

An Ottawa despatch says that it is understood that Col. F. S. Meighen, Arts '89, has been appointed brigadier-general in command of the Canadian troops at Bramshott, England. The Grenadier regiment which he raised at Montreal is now fully organized, and the commanding officer will be appointed at an early date to succeed him.

Major W. E. Nelson, Med. '03, C.A. M.C., who has been connected with the divisional headquarters here, has been transferred to staff service at Ottawa.

Colonel Kenneth Cameron, Arts '84, Med. '87, has succeeded to the command of No. 2 Canadian General Hospital located in Normandy.

T. W. Marson, Sci. '18; W. Abbott-Smith, Arts '19; J. B. Rutherford, Arts '18; K. Forbes, Sci. '17; S. J. Hodgson, Arts '19; E. S. Coler, Arts '17, have completed their N.C.O. course at the Royal School of Artillery at Kingston.

R. Graham, Arts '18, and H. N. Watt, Sci. '19, have completed their officers' courses at the School of Artillery at Kingston.

Lieut. Hugh C. Farthing, Arts '14, has sailed on overseas service with No. 3 Divisional Train, Army Service Corps.

Capt. C. K. Russell, Arts '07, Med. '01, has been promoted to the rank of major. Capt. Russell is serving with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill).

Lieut. St. Clair McEwen, Sci. '13, acting paymaster, 190th Battalion, C.E.F., will go to Halifax shortly to take his captain's examinations.

Capt. L. E. Clark, Med. '13, and W. A. Hutton, Med. '13, are attached to "A" Section, No. 2 Field Ambulance.

Capt. A. F. Foss, Med. '06, is in command of "A" Section, No. 2 Field Ambulance Depot, at the Guy Street barracks. Capt. Foss' unit will establish a field hospital at Valcartier when that training camp is re-opened this spring.

Major Harold S. Muckleston, Med. '05, has returned from Ottawa, where he was attached to the medical services department of the headquarters staff. He has resumed work in the medical department here.

Lieut. Edward Goff Trevor Penny, Arts '07, Law '10, has been appointed to the 117th Eastern Townships Battalion at Sherbrooke, Que. Lieut. Penny was last year a N.C.O. of the McGill C.O.T.C. and last fall took out a commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders, Canadian Militia.

Lieut. Maurice Burke, past student, formerly with the 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., is now attached to the Canadian Ordnance Corps depot at Ashford, Kent, England.

In a recent letter home, Pte. Wm. Calder, Arts '18, First University Co., P.P.C.L.I., who has been in the Cliveden Military Hospital all winter, mentions that he received a visit from Sergt. J. A. Lalanne, Arts '17, P.P.C.L.I. Lalanne, on account of his good work, received two weeks' holidays in England, and while there had a two days' visit with Calder, who has recovered from an operation for appendicitis, but who has to remain in the hospital, as all the convalescent homes are full. Sergt. Lalanne returned to France after his visit at Taplow.

Athol R. Gordon, past student of Arts '17, has been promoted to be quarter-master sergeant of the new field ambulance being organized at Winnipeg for overseas service, and to be commanded by his father, Lieut. Col. Henry Gordon, M.D. Gordon first enlisted with the 61st Battalion, of which his father was medical offi-

### MED. SOCIETY MEETING.

Dr. Thornton on "Some Dental Conditions Related to General Medicine."

The last regular meeting of the Medical Society will be held this evening. Dr. A. W. Thornton, of the Dental Department, will give an interesting talk on "Some Dental Conditions as Related to General Medicine." Dr. Thornton is very popular with the Medical Faculty, and a good attendance is assured.

Among other interesting items on the programme are a vocal solo by L. J. Hartman, a violin solo by J. A. O'Regan, announcement of nominations for president and treasurer of the society for next year, and a good case report. Refreshments.

## GERMANS BOMB THE RED CROSS

(Continued from Page 1.)

The excitement and hand-carrying you want. The wounded have to be carried a good three-quarters of a mile from the trenches to the dressing station. As the trenches are poor, it is worth the extra risk to carry the patient straight across the fields. The mud is deep and there are usually bullets straying about, but so far the corps has been very lucky in having but two casualties.

"Well, I have a little more news for you from overnight. Last night a German aeroplane bombed a railway station not far from here. This morning just at 7 o'clock, when we were turning out for parade, ten German planes could be seen on their way over. They all ran the gauntlet of our guns without mishap and passed directly overhead. They then seemed to scatter on the approach of several of our own machines. One of them hovered overhead, and it wasn't long before we heard a noise like an approaching express train. A breathless three seconds and a bomb exploded two fields away (150 yards), throwing up a big column of smoke and scattering mud in every direction. It made a round hole in the ground ten feet in diameter and five feet deep. Four bombs were dropped in our vicinity, but this was the closest. One of the German machines ventured farther than his companions. Meanwhile two of our machines had come up and got right to him. Their machine guns played unceasingly on him and he did his best to get away. Finally he was brought down in our own lines. I have just been out watching the second aeroplane flight to-day, but the German got away this time. They were flying at a tremendous height. I have just been out again watching a couple of British after three Germans. The whole lot disappeared into a black cloud. You could hear their machine guns stuttering away. On issuing from the clouds they all held about the same relative position. The Germans finally succeeded in making good their escape. To-day has been the most exciting for some time."

### MANDOLIN CLUB TO PLAY.

The McGill Mandolin Club will play at the Arts Undergraduates' Society smoker at the Union this evening, at 8.15.

cer. He has been a student at the University of Manitoba.

Dr. L. T. Ainley, Med. '04, has been named medical officer of the 22nd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., with the rank of captain.

Lieut. W. E. Bull, Sci. '15, who a few days ago was reported seriously wounded, is now much better. A message from Ottawa received by his parents announced that his name has been stricken off the "serious" list, and that he is doing well. A cablegram was also received from Major-General Carson, a personal friend of the young officer's father, Mylius Bull, stating that the lieutenant was progressing favorably.

## Loaves of Bread

In King Alfred's time were baked on the hearthstone, among the ashes. To-day, the James M. Aird Six Famous Loaves are baked in a spotlessly clean travelling oven, where the heat is regulated to the fraction of a degree. Ask your grocer for them, or phone us, Main 770.

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## COLUMBIA SETTLES FRATERNITY ISSUE

The Chapters and Fraternities Agree on Their Initiation Methods.

That ancient bugbear among college problems, the regulation of fraternity initiation, appears, after several years of fruitless juggling with various impracticable schemes, to be near solution at Columbia University.

Representatives of twenty-one of Columbia's twenty-four fraternities attended a meeting last month called by Frederick Paul Keppel, Dean of Columbia College, and Dr. Carlton Hayes, Professor of History, and without exception voiced approval of a scheme of faculty control of fraternity initiation. This scheme has now been incorporated in a memorandum, copies of which have been sent to every fraternity chapter at Columbia for its official ratification.

Several fraternities already have made the new basis for fraternity initiation part of their chapter by-laws, most of them have formally ratified it, and all have bound themselves, at least for the present academic year, by its terms. This general accord on a matter which has for years been dangerous ground at Columbia is attributable to the tactful spirit of co-operation in which Dean Keppel and Prof. Hayes have played their roles as representatives of the faculty.

The new scheme applies only to the initiation, and not to the "rushings" or "pledging" of new members. It was felt that in so large a city as New York it would be impossible to enforce regulations on these latter matters, in which fraternities act with little uniformity.

The outstanding points in the memorandum are that only regularly

matriculated students at Columbia may be initiated and that no freshman may be initiated until after the middle of his first semester, and then only if his studies have reached an average grade technically known as "C-D," which corresponds to about 70 per cent. The former of these provisions will prevent the initiation of persons registered only in the extension teaching department, and therefore not full-fledged college students, while the second places what has long been felt as a necessary emphasis on scholarship. Extension department students, however, who enroll for the regular course in optometry, are eligible for fraternities.

After giving assurances that the announcement of the mid-term reports of "such freshmen as any or all of the fraternities shall designate" will be expedited, the memorandum contains the following additional provisions:

"A student transferring from extension teaching without entrance conditions to Columbia College and with at least eight college points to his credit, may be initiated without delay, the preceding section to the contrary notwithstanding, provided only that in his previous term's work in extension teaching such student has maintained an average grade of C (about 75 per cent.)."

"The fraternities will report to the Dean the names of candidates pledged at the close of the first three weeks of each term, and the university authorities will be requested by the Dean to report as promptly as possible as to whether such men at that time are doing satisfactory or unsatisfactory academic work."

Lieut. V. J. Kent, of London, received word of his appointment to the command of the new 56th Howitzer Battery, which is to be recruited from the Agricultural College at Guelph for overseas service. Lieut. W. P. Gamble, at one time on the Faculty of the College, is the Senior Subaltern.

## DR. COLBY AT CANADIAN CLUB

Gave Address on "How Germany Overplayed Her Hand."

WHY ALLIES ARE ALLIED

"The Root of the Trouble Was Germany's Plot Against Civilization."

An interesting address on "How Germany overplayed her hand," was given at a special luncheon of the Canadian Club yesterday afternoon by Dr. C. W. Colby of McGill. Dr. Colby began by defining the subject and stating his intention to describe the circumstances under which Great Britain came to have France, Russia, Japan and Italy as allies in the present war. He dwelt upon the advantage which Germany enjoyed at the outset of the Kaiser's reign, through possessing three great diplomatic assets; namely, the Triple Alliance, the traditional antagonism between England and Russia, and the bad feeling which had come to exist between England and France over the British occupation of Egypt.

What use did William II make of these advantages which had been bequeathed him by Bismarck? His first step was to suffer Russia to drift away into an alliance with France—an association which might have been prevented, if the Kaiser had been willing to renew the secret reinsurance treaty of 1884 with Russia. In consequence of Germany's neglect to maintain a friendship with Russia, side by side with her alliance with Austria, Alexander III formed the entente of 1891 which was celebrated by the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt.

Even so, the Kaiser had not alienated Russia completely, since fortune gave him another chance to re-establish the old bond which had existed between William I of Prussia and the Tsar Alexander II.

### Playing With Fire.

This opportunity came in 1894 with the accession of Nicholas II who, at the outset of his reign, felt a warm admiration for the talents and versatility of his first cousin, the German Emperor. During the first eighteen months which followed the accession of the Tsar, Germany began to play with fire by entering upon a line of action which has since led her into open antagonism with both England and Russia. The year 1895 witnessed the active prosecution of German intrigues in the Transvaal and the commencement of that co-operation with Russia in the Far East, which was to react so disastrously upon Russia, thereby weakening the connection between the Tsar and the Kaiser which could have been maintained if the German Government had acted with greater sincerity.

The Kruger telegram and the commencement of German activities at Constantinople were the first fruits of the policy inaugurated by Germany in 1895. The Germans wished to sidetrack Russia in Manchuria, in order that she might mortgage her resources for the prosecution of adventures on the shores of the Pacific. Meanwhile, deflected thus from the Balkans and Constantinople, she would be unable to interfere with German projects to secure Asiatic Turkey. From the outset the clearest objectives of the Pan-German League were to destroy the maritime ascendancy of Great Bri-

### 1917 ANNUAL.

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Are you going to buy one?  
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The Annual will be on sale at all buildings within the next few weeks. The price will be \$2.50.

### INVESTIGATE THE CANAL.

Madison, Wis.—Prof. Warren J. Mead, of the Geological Department of the University of Wisconsin, left last week for Panama to take up special investigations relating to the canal slides. This work is being done for the canal commission by recommendation of the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, which recently examined the slides at the request of President Wilson. After Prof. Mead returns, the work will be continued in the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin.

### Germany in Far East.

The speaker devoted considerable attention to the work which was done at Constantinople by Marschall von Bieberstein, the ablest statesman Germany has produced since the fall of Bismarck. Simultaneously with the efforts of Baron Marschall at Constantinople went on the prosecution of designs in the Far East, ending in the German acquisition of Kiaochow as part of the same operation whereby Russia secured Port Arthur. 1898 was taken as marking the high point reached by William II. At that date all his diplomatic plans seemed to be progressing as well as possible. Germany had secured Kiaochow, the Kaiser was on the best of terms with Abdul-Hamid, France was distracted by the Dreyfus case, and at the same moment seemed on the verge of war with England over Fashoda.

Then, through over-confidence, began that series of mistakes which ended in the consolidation of the Triple Entente. The beginning of German blunders is to be associated with that outbreak of Anglophobia in Germany which occurred during the autumn of 1899. The British reverses in South Africa kindled the resolve of the Pan-Germans to challenge Britain's naval supremacy without further loss of time. Instead of cajoling England by fair words until France had been overthrown, the Germans announced their great Navy Bill on the day after the Battle of Magersfontein. By this act they antagonized France no less than Great Britain, for by doubling their fleet they menaced the security of that colonial empire which, ever since the Franco-German War, has come to mean so much to the French people. Even as early as the Fashoda incident of 1898, Delcasse had desired to establish friendly relations with England. This disposition was still further encouraged by the German Navy Bill of 1900.

In 1902 Germany's chickens came home to roost in the alliance between England and Japan, which was a result of the loss of Port Arthur. The treaty between England and Japan had an extremely important effect on the relations between France and England. Delcasse feared that France, as the ally of Russia, might be drawn into a war with England, the ally of Japan. On the eve of war between Japan and Russia, alarmed at this prospect, Delcasse hastened negotiations with England and arranged the famous visit of King Edward VII. on May 1, 1903. In 1904, the year of the Russo-Japanese war, England and France had already settled their differences over Siam, Newfoundland, Egypt, Morocco. In other words, the Entente Cordiale had come into being as a result of the suspicion France and England felt regarding Germany's motives in doubling her navy.

Dr. Colby also touched upon the features of the Anglo-Russian treaty regarding Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. Here he alleged the conviction had grown up in the mind of the Russian Government that Germany was not sincere in encouraging Russian adventures in Manchuria. After the disastrous war with Japan, Russia turned her eyes towards Constantinople and found Germany there.

Summing up, the speaker said: "The root of the trouble was Germany's plot against modern civilization—her effort to substitute her own priority by brute force for that co-operation which is the keynote of modern life. But Germany made this fatal error in choice of objectives and ambition, and she technically 'overplayed her hand,' and arranged against her three great Powers; first, in trying to outwit Russia; second, in browbeating France, and, third, in acting as if the British Empire had feet of clay."

Among those at the guest table were Mr. R. W. Reford, president of the Canadian Club; the speaker of the day, Dr. C. W. Colby; Bishop Farthing, Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, Rev. F. A. Griffin, Mr. F. W. Evans, Mr. George E. Drummond, Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, Mr. F. N. Southam, Mr. De Gaspe-Beaubien, Mr. M. D. Barclay, Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. J. H. Esnhart, Mr. James Hutchison, Mr. W. F. Chipman, Mr. G. T. Bell, and Mr. A. S. Ewing.

## MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 10.—The following list of Canadian casualties was issued at the Department of Militia and Defence here at midnight:

### 2nd Battalion.

Killed in action—James W. Maxwell, Ireland; James Johnstone, Laval street, Dartmouth, N.S.; George V. Coker, Ottawa, Ont.

### 3rd Battalion.

Slightly wounded—Harry F. Cobbold, England; Thomas E. Carway, 27 Northcote avenue, Toronto.

Severely wounded—Reginald C. Spalding, England.

Killed in action—Henry Potts, 348 Colerane avenue, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

### 5th Battalion.

Killed in action—James Ferguson, Scotland.

### 7th Battalion.

Previously reported wounded and a prisoner of war, but now dead from wounds—Ormond H. Duprau, Grenfell, Sask.

### 9th Battalion.

Died—Hugh Morris, England.

### 13th Battalion.

Wounded—Harry Doherty, Martinville, P.E.I.

### 14th Battalion.

Killed in action—Rodolphe Bedard, 378 St. Valier street, Quebec, Que.

### 15th Battalion.

Previously reported missing, now killed in action—Harry Hyde, England.

### 18th Battalion.

Died of wounds—Walter Stanley, England.

Dangerously wounded—Chas. Baldwin, Scotland.

Seriously wounded—George Fielder, England.

Accidentally wounded—Wm. Turner, England.

### 19th Battalion.

Accidentally wounded—Geo. Stewart, Scotland.

### 22nd Battalion.

Wounded—Napoleon Thomas, 589 Rue Montcalm, Montreal.

### 26th Battalion.

Wounded—Ian D. Cameron, Lepreux, Char. Co., N.B.; Colin Blair, Montreal; Arthur Piggott, England; Douglas T. Thompson, Centerville, Digby Co., N.S.

### 42nd Battalion.

Wounded, but again on duty—Samuel Chandler Pownall, P.E.I.

### 49th Battalion.

Wounded—John E. Ward, England.

### 60th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Leonard E. Power, England.

### Royal Canadian Regiment.

Dangerously ill—Daniel J. Sava, North Bay, Ont.

Wounded, but remained at duty—Robert Revell, Ottawa, Ont.

### 6th Howitzer Brigade.

Accidentally wounded, slightly—Bombardier Wm. T. Hawthorne, 435 Aymer street, Peterboro, Ont.

### Canadian Divisional Ammunition Col.

Killed in action—Gunner Wm. Taylor, England.

### AMHERST GETS GIFTS.

Amherst, Mass.—Announcement was made that the trustees of Amherst College have accepted the gift of \$250,000 from an anonymous alumnus for a library building in memory of a graduate of the class of 1867. President Alexander Melkielejohn, Geo. A. Plimpton, of New York; Prof. Arthur L. Gilbert, of Hartford, and Charles H. Allen, and Arthur Curtiss James, of New York, were appointed a building committee.

### AN ALL-ROUND SPORT.

Wyman is one of the best all-round athletes the University of Minnesota has. He has been a member of the 'varsity' football team, is now playing with the basketball team, and is qualified to win his letter in track and baseball. As baseball has been abolished at Minnesota as an intercollegiate sport, he will not be able to get a letter in that sport this year.

### TRENCH RECIPES.

Take a slice of some one's bacon.  
And a loaf of some one's bread;  
Grab your next-door neighbor's butter  
(If he sees you, punch his head!)  
Cook the bacon you have lifted  
In a dirty frying-pan,  
And a breakfast waits before you  
Fit for any gentleman!

Take some bully-beef and biscuit  
And your previous meals' remains—  
Mix these items all together,  
Add a dozen coffee grains;  
Drop them in a flavor'd bucket,  
Heat until your pals protest,  
And unless the odor kills you,  
You've a dinner of the best!

Take a tin of doubtful liquid,  
And pretend you're drinking tea;  
Take a solid—ask no questions  
As to what it's meant to be.  
Forage round your comrades' rations,  
Commandeering tasty bits;  
Take a strong imagination—  
And you're supping at the Ritz!  
—By "Aurat."



## Calling Out The Reserves

Is a daily performance for the college lad to meet the highest mental and physical endeavor—and if he has no reserves to draw upon he cannot meet the supreme demand at the critical moment in class room or on the athletic field. Preparedness is largely a question of physical sturdiness and mental stamina, and these come from proper food as well as rational exercise.

## Shredded Wheat

is the favorite food of college students for study or play because it supplies the greatest amount of digestible, tissue-building material with the least tax upon the digestive organs. It contains all the rich, body-building material of the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam cooking, shredding and baking. It is on the training table of nearly every college and university in the United States and Canada. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with all kinds of fruits.

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Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

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The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

### MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown. The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

### WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

### SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

### MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

### MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineral belts are known to exist.

### PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assays and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec

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